The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1871—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 186.

SPRINGFIELD.

Proceedings in the Legislature on Yesterday.

Senate Report in Favor of the Completion of the State House.

Text of Mr. Fuller's Bill to Establish a Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

The House Aground on the Printing Question.

Possible Adjournment to Meet in Chicago in November.

THE PRINTING QUESTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.—After running along very hazy for some time, the House ran aground on the printing question, which came up on a motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Norvell's Fourth bill was defeated yesterday. This is a bill that never should go to the printer before it has passed through the hands of the Committee on Railroads, because it never will pass the House nor Committee, being wrong in theory and wrong in principle, and as wrong as a bill can be, and as full of unjust, foolish and outrageous as any effusion of an outsider, who knows nothing about the business in question, can make. Its main feature is merchandise and freight charges. It fixed, if passed, rates over $100, which would be charged by the ton, and under $100, which would be charged by the car. The House, however, was moved to reconsider the vote thereon, which was done, and then the House went into a protracted discussion as to bills in general, and this in particular, should be printed. Mr. Morrison, of Monroe, with great clearness and correctness, showed that no bill, whether it was long or short, should be printed before it came to be considered in Committee of the Whole; that it is the time when the House is ready to act upon the bill, and, perhaps, then only, that the public should be informed of the provisions of the bill. He contended that the Public Printer, (Governor Beveridge,) should not be compelled to print bills, but really to help the Public Printer, (Governor Beveridge,) who had the work for the Printing Committee, which feels the work for

The Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1871.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1871.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

A Review of the Situation.

Reports

Public Performances.

How They May be Improved.

Public Performers.

How They May be Improved Also.

Chicago Pub.

BRANT AND WILSON.

What Brown Ulysses Said to Fair Christina.

Courts-Martial and Courts Reconstruction.

Will Chaney be Hanged?

Horrible Fate of 50,000 Children—Rewards to the Issues.

Procession of Societies in the Chamber Dr.

RECORDER.

Mrs. Chaffee's Cheap Gift Opera, for Public Entertainment.

Supplemental Add-to-be Monstrous Humbuggery.

Eloquent Appeals by Eminent Speakers.

REAL ESTATE.

Annual Report of the West Chicago Park Commissioners.

Riverside—Real Estate Market and Transfers for the Week.

WASHINGTON.

Confirmation of M. J. Cramer as Minister to Denmark.

Fears for the Safety of the San Domingo Commissioners.

Renewal for a Law to Regulate the Exportation of Spirits.

Proceedings in Congress on Yesterday.

Reforming the National Debt—Important Treasury Circular.

METEOROLOGICAL.

War Department Weather Report.

Chief Signal Service Office.

FOREIGN.

A Force of 4,000 Prussians Marching on Bayes.

Attempted Assassination of General Trochu—Reported Death of Rochefort.

Bismarck Protests Against Gambetta's Election Order—Reply of the Latter.

Address by the Emperor Willam to the Prussian Diet.

Gambetta a Candidate for the French Assembly.

Settlement of the Socialist Question in the London Peace Conference.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Official Statement of the Losses of the Germans in the Battles Around Paris.

FRANCE.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GERMANY.

PROSTRATED FRANCE.

Chicago Sympathizers with the Suffering People.

Mass Meeting to Take Action in the Opera House.

Eloquent Appeals by Eminent Speakers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders, Directors, etc.

Dividends—Real Estate Market and Transfers for the Week.

Financial and Commercial.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Real Estate Transfers.

Marine News.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Business Notices.

Amusements.

Auctions.

Boots and Shoes.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Carpets.

Clothing.

Dancing Academies.

Dentistry.

Dress Goods.

Dry Goods.

Fancy Goods.

Furniture.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Groceries.

Hats and Caps.

Hotels.

Housekeepers' Goods.

Insurance.

Jewelry.

Lost and Found.

Medical.

Millinery.

Miscellaneous.

Musical.

Notions.

Oils.

Pianos and Organs.

Proposals.

Real Estate.

Sewing Machines.

Stoves and Ranges.

Teachers.

Wanted.

Wines and Liquors.

Woolens.

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

FOREIGN.

A Force of 5,000 Prussians Marching on Havre.

Attempted Assassination of General Trochu---Reported Death of Bourbaki.

Bismark Protests Against Gambetta's Election Order---Reply of the Latter.

Address by the Emperor William to the Prussian Diet.

Garibaldi a Candidate for the French Assembly.

Settlement of the Danubian Question in the London Peace Conference.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

GERMANS MARCHING ON HAVRE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—It is said that a force of 5,000 Prussians is at Yvetot, marching on Havre. They report that other corps are following them.

APPALLING DEARTH OF PARIS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Travellers who left Paris on Wednesday arrived at Brussels to-day. They say the city is quiet. There was not even eight days' provision the receipt of the news of the signing of the armistice; but the misery is terrible. There was great rejoicing. Thirty-seven cattle arrived on Wednesday. There is no fuel in preserving meat, and 20,000 persons have already asked for permission to leave the city.

A meeting of citizens was held in the Opera House to-night, under the auspices of the French Producers' Association, for the purpose of expressing sympathy and other substantial aid to the people of France, who have been rendered destitute by the ravages of the war. Some three thousand persons were present. Several addresses were delivered, and letters and telegrams were read. A Board of Managers was appointed to receive contributions, and afterward adjourned to the orchestra, in the theatre. About twelve hundred persons were present at the latter meeting, assembled in the dress circle.

Edward H. Bowen, Esq., called the meeting to order, and nominated Hon. William F. Coolbaugh as Chairman.

On his election to the chair, Mr. Coolbaugh addressed the meeting as follows:

GENTLEMEN: We have met to-night for the purpose, and the Chairman supposes it to be the sole purpose, of aiding the suffering people of France. [Applause.] Whatever may be the judgment of the people, and the Chairman supposes all to be of one mind upon the subject, as to the justice of the war, and the causes which led to it, it is not for us to express any opinion upon that subject. We are here to-night to express our sympathy and our substantial aid to the sufferers, which are neither more nor less than the entire population of the country. [Applause.] Let the men and women of Chicago, in the name of humanity, in the name of the living, from the tips of the fingers of widows and orphans, from the cheeks of children, from the eyes of mothers, send up a cry to the free people of the United States for help. [Applause.]

In our day of trial and distress they answered with their substance, and with words of cheer and comfort. Their brave hearts, which had never quailed before the storms of battle, were touched with pity for the sufferings of the living; from the tips of the fingers of widows and orphans; from the cheeks of children, from the eyes of mothers, send up a cry to the free people of the United States for help.

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LEIPSIC.

Aspect and Architecture of the City.

Historical and Literary Associations.

Its Book Trade and Great Fairs.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LEIPSIC, Jan. 5.

Leipsic is an ancient city, having existed already in the tenth century. It presents a quaint appearance, with its high gables and richly carved masonry, which so characterized the old German style of building. One here sees such houses as he is apt to think only existed in pictures, or are talked about in the stories of olden times. Leipsic was formerly fortified, and, like all fortified cities, has a very small compass for the number of its inhabitants. Long after its walls had been built it continued to grow in population, and, as it could not extend its circumference, it grew upward. Nowhere in Europe, perhaps, are the houses so high or so densely crowded. Nearly every house has from four to six stories, besides three or four in the roof. And the houses are so numerous that they not only front on the street, but the whole yard or court is built up into factory dwellings. In one house there are usually from twenty to thirty families, besides as many shops and factories. In one or two of the roofs I counted seven stories, and if you ask a working man where he lives he will probably tell you "in the third story of the roof, if not higher. The roofs of the churches are as high as the steeples are in America; and one sometimes sees four or five galleries, one over the other, as is also the case in the theatres. More recently, however, the city has begun to extend itself, and the houses spread out in all directions, and now present, except in the ancient quarters, the appearance of a modern city. The streets are nearly occupied by the walls and dividing lines. Had, and not by the streets and squares. These last, which sometimes contain as much as twenty acres, are very convenient for the business of the city, as we shall presently show.

Historically, scientifically, and commercially, Leipsic is one of the most important cities in Europe. Twice was the fate of Germany, if not of Europe, decided on the plains around the city—once in the Thirty Years' War, when Gustav Adolf, of Sweden, on the 7th of September, 1631, defeated Tilly, the general of the Roman Catholics, under Tilly; and again on the 18th of October, 1813, when Napoleon received his first overthrow from the allied armies. Here also lived and wrote Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Richter, Jean Paul, Wieland, and at least part of their time. Auerbach's cellar, where Goethe lays the celebrated carousal, described in Faust, is now a favorite resort, and scrupulously kept in the same condition as when he describes it. The Gellert Linden, under which the poet Gellert so much visited, where manuscripts and other relics of the great author are shown to the public.

Leipsic is the seat of a great university, the oldest but one in Germany. It was founded, by some proto-sors and students from the University of Prague, who had been driven out by the anti-German movement of the Bohemians. But the distinguishing character of Leipsic is the book trade. The commerce of Leipsic, in its book trade, is, in fact, the great literary emporium of Germany, where about 3,000 new works are published here every year! Any author in Germany, or in any other country, who has written a book in German, knows that it is ready by the Easter fair at Leipsic, when the great bulk of the publishers of the land, and every publishing house in its agent here to receive and distribute its publications, from which the trade is supplied throughout the year. Here, at the Easter fair in 1870, were represented the sale of books at this annual mart amounts annually to from three to five millions of thalers. The bookbinders here employ Esslinger here for their exclusive use. Some of the publishing houses, as that of Tauchnitz, publish their own books, and have a branch house in London. Almost every bookseller throughout the whole world is represented here by a draughtsman, and, in addition to the trade,

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LEIPSIC, Jan. 3.

Leipsic is an ancient city, having existed already in the tenth century. It presents a quaint appearance, with its high gabled and richly carved masonry, which so characterized the old German style of building. One here sees such houses as he is apt to think entirely extinct in this age, or are talked about in the stories of olden times. Leipsic was formerly fortified, and, like all fortified cities, has a very small compass for its population. Its inhabitants, living after its walls had been built it continued to grow in population, and, as it could not extend its circumference, it grew upward. Nowhere in Europe, perhaps, are the houses so high or so densely crowded. Nearly every house has from four to six stories, and three or four in the roof. And the houses are so numerous that they not only front on the street, but the whole yard or court is built up into lofty dwellings. In one house there are generally from twenty to thirty families, besides as many shops and factories. In one or two of the roofs I counted five stories, and if you are a curiosity man where he lives he will point out to you the third story of the roof," if not higher. The roofs of the churches are as high as the steeples are in America; and one sometimes sees four or five galleries, or stories, as it is also the case with houses in the theatres. More recently, however, since the fortifications were removed, Leipsic has extended its limits, and its suburbs, or faubourgs, are occupied by the villa and dividence have been laid out in promenades, parks, and gardens, in which the citizens spend much of their time in summer. These suburbs are very convenient for the business of Leipsic, as we shall see hereafter.

Historically, scientifically, and commercially, Leipsic is one of the most important cities in Europe. Twice was the fate of Germany, if not of Europe, decided on the plain around the city—during the Thirty Years' War, when Gustav Adolf, of Sweden, on the 7th of September, 1631, defeated the forces of the Roman Catholics, under Tilly; and again on the 18th of October, 1813, when Napoleon received his first overthrow from the allied powers. Here also lived and wrote Goethe, Schiller, and most of the other German celebrities, if not all of the great men of Germany's literature, and scrupulously kept in the same habitation as when he describes it. The traditions of the city are so many that it is still much visited, where manuscripts and other relics of the great author are shown to the public.

Leipsic is the seat of a great university, the oldest and largest in Germany, founded in 1409 by some professors and students from the University of Prague, who had been driven out by the anti-reformation movement in Bohemia. But the distinguishing character of Leipsic is the crime of the Book Trade and of the commerce of Leipsic, in its book trade. Leipsic is, in fact, the great literary exposition of Germany, where all works of any merit published here every year! Any author in Germany, or even in the Thirty Years' War, written a work in German, aims to have it ready by the Easter fair at Leipsic, when the booksellers from all quarters in Europe, particularly from the cities in Germany, gather here to settle their accounts, and to purchase their stock for the ensuing year. Some fifteen or twenty thousand booksellers assemble at the Easter fair to settle their accounts. It is on this occasion that the produce of the sale of books at this time is estimated at from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 of thalers. The booksellers have erected a large Exchange here for their extensive business. Some of the principal booksellers of Germany, of Cotta, of Leipsic, and of Berlin, whose publishing houses are known throughout the world, as Brockhaus, Tauchnitz, Duncker, Hirzel, Weber, Hinrichs, Wigand, Miller, are on a magnificent scale. Several whole streets are taken up almost exclusively by publishing houses, and in all parts of Leipsic one sign is seen more frequently than that of "Buchhandlung," or "Verlag." There are also a great many printers, magazines, and literary journals published here, more, in fact, than in any other city in Germany.

For what Leipsic is most noted, however, is the great fairs. Merchants from all parts of Europe, as well as from Asia, Africa, and America, make pilgrimages here in immense numbers at the three great fairs—the New Year's, Easter, and Michaelmas—to introduce their wares to the markets. At some of these fairs the merchants from the United States are found from all parts of the world. Every city and province of Germany, and of the other European States, in the grand jubilee of the Jews, who, more than any other people, are the true children of the Asiatics, the Turks, Wallachians, Georgians, Armenians, though not sometimes even from China. All kinds of goods are here offered for sale, from the finest jewelry, the richest Brocades and other costly goods, articles of furniture, down to the coarsest clothing, shoes, hats, boots and leather, iron and tin, crockery, linen, hosiery, hardware and cutlery, fancy articles, toys, guns, pistols, canes, isinglass, corsets, tobacco, pipes, etc., are in great quantities. I cannot, in this letter, give you any idea of the value of the several different wares here exhibited, sometimes amount to upward of six millions of dollars. The sales in coffee, sugar, and rice are also immense. Of the latter article alone more than three wagon loads are sold at certain points to engage in religious devotions. The merchants both in cotton and woolen goods are almost exclusively Jews, who make bargains. Hence it is that to this day, the church festival days are kept by the Jews from those of the Christians ("See Tax," Matthew, chapter). Subsequently to the fairs and the great assemblage of goods get certain lists according to the value of the goods, the several different wares have undergone. Leipsic is one of the principal cities in the world for the sale of furs, which are brought here from all parts of the world. Not only Germany, but Russia, Poland, Turkey, Hungary, and Austria, send in the ancient quarters, the apartments of which are occupied by the vaults and dividence have been laid out in promenades, parks, and gardens, in which the citizens spend much of their time in summer. These suburbs are very convenient for the business of Leipsic, as we shall see hereafter.

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HERRING-HUNTING.

"Better is a sinful act and hatred therewith, than a sinner of herbs where love is." So runs one of the favorite maxims of the modern ecclesiastical economy, in a matter of a verse, all good Christians will vouch the better part, which shall not be taken from them alas, at the stated time of reckoning, the hatred to one of the inevitable items in connection with the enjoyment of the good things of this life, and serve to warn us from over-indulgence.

Of the many varieties of hatred, with love for something, is altogether old-fashioned and position not being orthodox. Hatreds, in these days, are not supposed to be remarkably profitable, and in some few, as Shakspeare and Addison, they are said to be classical. Art, are not all idealists, in this age of Swedenborg ment, without among the unsubstantial things that are best gotten rid of as soon as possible. Very primitive societies, like very young people, may be permitted and for dining on herbs, and thanking one solely it, all on account of an unbridled credulity, and lack of mind that turns black into white-clad, and hence the necessity of the higher civilization know the proper value of things, and neither such sentimental fooling.

It is a curious illustration of the bliss of ignorance, as well as the unsophisticated state of our ancestors, that they consented to be happy on such a wonderfully simple menu as herbs, when there was such a generous play upon the poor, deluded beings who loved, lived, and were contented with the latter. Modern wisdom deals with facts, and the facts are that the vices are inherited, with spiders, the "chief industry" of the human race, the witches are apt to rattle, the carpet is ingrain to the conference, the chimney smokes, and, aside from the certainty that love can't alter any of these things, and that it is folly to be married, or become nervous under such circumstances. Indeed, it seems as if modern love must have injured its constitution in some way. It used to die on a crust, and now it is the principal element of existence. How it gets sickly and flat on the slightest provocation. Perhaps it is on account of the new science of Medicine. Its affections are marvellously well disciplined, and point to their goal as accurately as the needle to the pole, and never have to be fumbled his sensibility. He quotes Byron to the sentimental, talks philanthropy to the benevolent, and suffers himself to be bored for the sake of the cause. He has a theory for all the ills to which flesh is heir, and a panacea for the Mission Sunday School, and pension on the State. He ignores two-story houses, and hates a white necktie. His philosophy is of the most practical kind, in other words—

"True love is at home on a carpet,
And bright; it has no care;
And forever beneath many trees
It sits and combs its hair."

He loves an indoor life,
And sweet pictures of forest,
And cool from a silver spring."

But the fortune-hunter has his sorrows. The fascinating representative of ten thousand a year is early on a conversation, without even raising the question of a settlement, or a wooden roof, if the ends are left open. He has to be very careful how he sits, lest he should be suspected of having designs upon the family plate, and he is always on the qui vive lest he should be caught napping with a spoon in his pocket. He is always in danger of being asked to stay to dinner, and is never sure that he will not be requested to remain to supper. He is liable to be left alone with the ladies of the family, and to be called upon to entertain them with his conversation. He is liable to be asked to sing, and to be requested to play on the piano. He is liable to be asked to read aloud, and to be requested to write a letter. He is liable to be asked to do a thousand things, and to be requested to do a thousand more. He is liable to be asked to call again, and to be requested to call often. He is liable to be asked to stay all night, and to be requested to stay all day. He is liable to be asked to stay all week, and to be requested to stay all month. He is liable to be asked to stay all year, and to be requested to stay all his life. He is liable to be asked to stay all eternity, and to be requested to stay all time. He is liable to be asked to stay all the time, and to be requested to stay all the time. He is liable to be asked to stay all the time, and to be requested to stay all the time. He is liable to be asked to stay all the time, and to be requested to stay all the